

**FACE & GROUND ENDS.**

**DR. SHAW, Physician, Surgeon, and**  
(late resident House physician and Surgeon  
General Royal Infirmary), may be consulted at  
100 George's Street, third door from Hunter-street.

**DISEASES OF THE EYE. — DR. SHAW**  
(McKee's) may be consulted at 126, Can-

**DR. BERNCASTLE, Surgeon and Oculist**  
of the Sydney Ophthalmic Institution for  
Diseases of the Eye. REMOVED to 229, Mac-

**DR. HUGH, REMOVED to Charlotte**

South Head Road, close to the new CH  
Fadlington.

**F** EATHER DRESSING Steam Works  
Bedding Warehouse 128, Pitt at, near

**S**UGAR-POUNDING Steam Works, 128. I  
Parker-street N R—Carpetfitters and

**I** C E, at P A L M  
Pitt and King streets.

**R** EAL ICE CREAM, and all Amer  
Drinks at CHEVALER Café Francaise, 28

**J. C. DIBBS**, Commission Agent, Pitt-street, Exchange.

**J. F. HOLLIS**, Tailor and Draper, 277, G, opposite Hunter street.

**JOHN A. MATTHEWS**, Commission Merchant and General Agent, 55, New Pitt-street, n. place.

**KUKE JONG**.—Parties intending to visit the most beautiful and delightful district, are respectfully invited to call on the undersigned, who will meet them with good accommodation, at J. SHERWOOD'S new boarding-house, 10, New Pitt-street, n. place.

Quiet horses and saddles kept. Terms ve-  
Woodside, Wheneey Creek, North Richmond.

**MEDICAL ADVICE**—Dr. PEACEY and  
berth-st., between King and Hunter streets.

**M. A. BUGHES**, Shirt and Underclothes  
trader, New-buildings, 94, Market-street.

**M. J. E. SMYTH**, Surgeon and  
Dentist, Bligh and Hunter streets.

**M. J. E. SMYTH**, son, Dentist,  
in Sydney 1842 George-st., one door fr-

**G**LB POINT ROAD.—Mr. J. Dentist—established in Sydney 1942—consulted at his private residence, No. 55, Williams street, before 9 in the morning and after 5 p.m.

**R**OCKHAMPTON—P. D. MANSFIELD, Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

**R**ICHARDSON and WELSH, Auctioneers and Commission Agents, Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Land and General Sale Rooms, Bank-buildings street.

Cash advanced on wool and other produce  
sale, at 5s 6d on deeds of freehold properties.

**S. SAILING**, French Dyer, Mooroona,  
S. Gentsmen's clothing repaired. 42. B.

**WILLIAM WILLIAMS** (late Prisoner at  
Auctioneer, Broker, and General Pro-  
fessor of Market-street, Sydney.

**TRUST MONEY**.—£1860 to be LENT  
partly, at 8 per cent. Apply to X. R. H.

**£1100 TO LEND** on freehold property.

**£100** TO £10,000 TO LEND ON Fresh  
C. H. LONG, broker, 19, Hatfield-st.

**£8000** TO LEND ON Mortgage,  
partly in sums of £500.  
Apply to Messrs. NORTH, SON, and BARNES,  
PENRY ROBERTSON, 16, Lower Fort-st.

**£35,000** ON CITY PROPERTY  
Interest. R. FORBES.

**£1800** TO BE LENT ON Mortgage  
Property. ALLAN, 87

**THE UNDERSIGNED**, having made a selection of the first bales in London, of Wool, Talrow, and other Colonial Products, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and to deliver the same to the order of the purchaser, at the following prices, viz.

**RAYMOND AND CO., LTD.**  
Sole and exclusive agents for the  
United States and Canada of  
the famous  
"RAYMOND" brand of  
wool-washing machines.  
The "RAYMOND" brand of  
wool-washing machines are  
the only ones in the world  
which are guaranteed to  
clean and preserve the wool  
without injury to the fibers.  
They are the only ones in  
the world which are  
guaranteed to clean the wool  
without injury to the fibers.  
They are the only ones in  
the world which are  
guaranteed to clean the wool  
without injury to the fibers.  
They are the only ones in  
the world which are  
guaranteed to clean the wool  
without injury to the fibers.

**W**ILLINGTON continues to forward to Pickford and Co., to all parts of Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of clipper ships. Small parcels, 1s. 14s, 1 Sydney.

**C**ORVETH'S VAN, for GOULBURN — list for passengers and light freight. **THIS DAY**, at ALLEN'S Express Box Bruckfield-hill. Starts at 6 a.m., **THURSDAY**

**MUSIC AND DANCING** — Mr. W. D.

**D**ANCING ACADEMY, 147, Pitt-street  
NEEDS Quadrille Party, on THURSDAY

**B**OARDING-HOUSE.—Heat and cheap  
THOMAS'S Working Man's Home  
street, third house south of King-street West  
laid, and a good table, bath, &c.

**NOTICE.**—RICHMOND ROAD TRUST  
The commissioners of the above road trust, will  
on **WEDSDAY**, the 5th day of December next, at  
the forenoon precisely, cause the **TOLLS** to  
during the year, commencing 1st of January  
toll-gate, Blacktown-road, TO BE LIFT by  
at Mr. Seymour's, Black Horse Inn, Richmond.  
The lessee and two responsible persons, to  
of by the commissioners, will be required to

hond in double the amount of the rent, and  
quired, give a warrant of attorney for the due  
and performance of all the conditions of  
purchasing payment of the rent by equal mo-  
ments within seven clear days from the comm-  
each month. The upset price of the tolls will  
All further information will be furnished of  
to WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., solicitor, W  
November 19th, 1860.

**O**YSTER ROOMS, select for gentlemen  
Moffitt's, Pitt-street, G & CLARKE, la  
DUMFRIES TOWN, and DUNDEE

**OYSTERS**, imported and supplied.  
Served, roasted, and scolloped oys-  
**CLARK & PILL-STREET.**

**OYSTER, OYSTERS, OYSTERS,—80**  
**DAY,** from the new found bed. Dealer  
Finest sample in Sydney, at W. NICHOL,  
Oyster Dep't 2, 202, Castlereagh-street.

**STRAWBERRIES**—Strawberries, in a  
fresh gathered, daily, at MORRIS', fruiter  
and vegetable dealer, 179, Pitt-street.

**FORK SALE**.—A few casks Plantation CO-  
LOVE, grocer, 404, George-street.

**FOR SALE,** Liverpool **SALT,** coarse or fine, in bulk or Wharf. **WILLIAM WRIGHT,** Draughtsman, 10, Cannon-street.

**FOR SALE,** a bargain, or **EXCHANGE** for any other article. **Dogcart and Sociable. W. A. PARFITT,** 10, Cannon-street.

**DRAWINGS** and **ESTIMATES** for every description of carriage; alterations, and repairs. **PARFITT, William-street.**

**PIG IRON,**—20 tons, No. 1. landing, ex **and S. Sayer and CO.,** Wynyard-square.

**BAY.**—Very superior oaks, for SALK.  
CAMPSBELL Commercial Store.

**ON SALK.**—TIN PLATES, 10, 1X,  
middle, double, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  square ditto; several  
descriptions; at Foy's tin Works, Hamilton-st.  
complete, at Foy's Tin Works, Hamilton-st.

**TINWARE.**—A large and varied stock  
at Foy's Tin Works, Hamilton-street.

**GREAT REDUCTION** in the price of  
**HANGINGS**, from 6d. per roll A  
stained, ornamental, grand, celestial, and

**IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS.—HENRY**  
Worm Powders, 6d. each; only genuine  
George-street.



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ix.—In a week or two hence we shall be in all the excitement of another general election, the *third* that has taken place since the inauguration of responsible government in 1866. One Parliament was called (so it would seem) to amend the Constitution Act; another to amend the *same*.

[illegible]

I doubt not, Sir, that a great majority of what is termed the "working classes" are under the influence

... that the Ministry were since we had  
... to open the lands of the country  
... the Government after nearly 50 years of  
... to consider that the bill was regularly  
... the Government after nearly 50 years of  
... to consider that the bill was regularly  
... the Government after nearly 50 years of  
... to consider that the bill was regularly

their places with those whose only qualifications are dog-like fidelity to Mr. Cowper as a leader, and past ignorance of the duties of legislation. Having no other natural guides, the ignorant and uneducated members of the House will follow the lead of Mr. Cowper, and will be liable for the consequences, to perpetrate his political errors, or once withdrawn the salary, and the people's Ministry immediately retires into private life. Such a salary would not be carried out in earnest. The continuance of the office of Mr. Cowper is then, I submit, the result of a question which the electors have to try. With this question before me, to point to, his admirers believe that the House would be more likely to follow the lead of those who were well to do at the hustings, where also I probably have an explanation of what is meant by "free selection before survey" — I mean from the Ministry (Mr. Cowper's) himself.

Yours truly,  
GEO. CORRIE

**AN ELECTOR.**

*To the Editor of the Herald.*

SIR,—I beg to make it known, through the columns of your paper, that I have made what I believe to be a most important discovery in Photography. The nature of the discovery is the following:—I have discovered, in the person of Mr. J. M. W. Turner, Esq., the eminent English photographer, in the edition of his work on photography, expresses himself as follows:—"Landscapes. The photographic camera, judged by the rules of art, is yet far from being a perfect work; it presents to the spectator many harmful parts; but taken as a whole, it is defective in picture; the sky, that principal part of the landscape painter's selection and care, is the most defective and least successful part of the photograph." I am, Sir, your obedient servant, but remain a friend to the art.

W. M. W. TURNER.

the photographic landscape seldom goes quite so far as the whole, though exquisite in the detail of its parts, and when by dint of careful selection and study a picture approaching a satisfactory result is attained, it should be valued in proportion to the difficulties overcome. Now I herewith enclose some specimens which I have taken in the course of the day; they are not so good, but I am daily improving, upon my previous ones, and hope soon to say that I can take a complete picture of nature, with the darkest foliage in the far distance; and at the same time the far-off mountains, the distant view, the clouds, and their shadows in the water; with portraits of individuals in the foreground.

If you think the specimens I send, bear me out in the opinion that I have made the discovery, you will oblige me by publishing this; if not, keep them to yourself, I will call for them.

**Your obedient servant,  
JENNER PLOMLEY.**

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*To the Editor of the Herald.*

As the exact ratio which the diameter of a circle bears to the circumference has never been determined, I trust it will not be considered presumptuous bringing the subject under your notice.

I have made many experiments, with one usual result; that the arc of a sextant is 1:30 more than a side of hexagon. An equilateral and equiangular hexagon inscribed in a given circle will measure the very just proportions of 6. The curved line from the centre to the angles are equal to the arc and the radii to the hexagon; as it is obvious to all measurement of the arc of a sextant to a radius of 6 will give the correct ratio 6:5.10 the radius.

It may be said, the method of measuring an arc is not mathematically, but I believe the latter; that geometry signifies a measuring of the earth: thus, in measuring a circle, or a segment of it, may arise, a correct principle and admit of practical demonstration.

side is 62.0. The arc to which I refer is 63.4, and it nearly corresponds with the ratio I obtained by the method of Radian. Radius  $1929 \times 62.10 = 12066$ , and  $62.02$  arcs  $\times 63 = 1'0066$ . Thus by two separate means I have arrived at the same result, and I have no explanation having no analogy to each other, I had the same result.

The experiments I made gave me great labour in selecting rods for marking circular line, for the grooves on the lines to insert slips of steel, etc. For example, a thin slip of steel  $78 \times 6.10$  inches will fit into the groove of a circle 2 feet diameter; of a smaller circle 4 feet diameter, or a sextant to side of 1 foot. For the side of hexagon I make a circle 2 feet. For the side of hexagon the points are 2 feet between two small perpendiculars, and the steel fit properly in the grooves.

I have not time to think the worthy of investigation, but I can be glad to explain my meaning more fully to any one who may wish to see the calculations, and the same and see computations of Cassini to see the same.

W. L. BOWEN  
Sydney, 19th November

THE TELEGRAMS.—We learnt on Monday afternoon that telegraphic communication between Sydney and the district was once more interrupted, by swatkesbury being in flood.—Mercury.

nla.news-page148



N. there? To cultivate? Po  
it would be a cover

But I know cases far more numerous have stated—cases in which the lagoon in the midst of a flood is the occasional temporary aid

there by showers, permitting more than 200,000 acres, profit to the country of some. But when Messrs. T. J. Dogs, sit down on that large water there again, and then thrown out of utilisation. What can the country expect the legitimate, capitalised, who has spent half his life on other less respectable «quandary less right there than he had, in whose hands something amount

The modifications I would recommend as mitigators of these evils are, namely, that instead of one or two persons being selected who should be extended to an area of about eighty acre blocks, we should have five people from each village of every 60 acres nearly open up to the free selector.

I would even still retain their making a selection in front of witnesses, so that they could live off the land by impounding to release should be required to right and mark the boundaries if the mode is a matter of dispute after expiration of which period should be open to free selectors parts remote from water carriage facilities for agriculture, the minister

Many of the squatters are poor and should be either made or left to be agricultural purposes. But the conditions attached to that of enclosing with a survey so acquired, within a claim has taken place. But the conditions attached to the imposition of this principle tend to the enforcement of the contingent on the formal request of the squatter, which the selector may have.

Free selection without fences would, I clearly see, meet deplorable social evils. The squatter would have no settler would no schools and his working-bulldozers of his land and trespassing. Next day he would rise in

capital, But would against  
merchants, with-  
casionally damen-  
that of  
had not  
in this  
natural  
ple fact  
Waste  
origins  
chensi-  
Waste  
surely

[illegible][illegible]

My friend, though there  
is a desire for republicanism  
in the sincere regard, re-  
sponse, and  
Your, very truly,  
NEWTON.

THE TIMES  
To his Editor

Sir,—As the practice of  
Sunday is one for which I  
presume I shall not offend  
by replying to "Quid's"  
I am the more ready to ob-  
lige. "Quid" knows how to ex-  
press his views in an in-  
structive and interesting  
manner. In my last letter I  
saw no reason to alter  
sloped. "Quid" has given  
illustrating the possibility of  
after our 20th November  
one o'clock on Monday  
tingency is certainly a

to thank "Mr. Quid" for his help in the two alternative ball on Sundays, and dropping the ball on Saturdays, a little inconvenience to us all; latter; and he may expect on Sundays as on other days. The only difference will be that the clock errors visible from observations made the previous night; on Sundays the mean-time clock is barely an occasional error may be introduced.

This probability of error is expressed by the words accompanying the Harbour accuracy is not attended to I am, Sir, your most

Observatory Sydney, Nov

well, may, however, induce greater activity as the new day is  
west reaches us, which is now coming in fast. Inquiries for pas-  
sage tickets, provisions, fuel, etc., and others, and others have been re-  
ceived.

val, and from the good season are likely to continue so. Only a small quantity of tallow has arrived in the market, and that of

is inferior quality. The demand was very limited, and many quotations here were not submitted, probably because of the high prices for the better grades. The market was active for higher rates than we can venture to quote on the selling price. Hides have slightly improved in price for the better grades, but the market is still very weak. The market for the clip of wool has arrived, owing to the heavy state of the roads, and is now being sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound, and is used by the late rains. Mostly all offered for sale and sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound. The market for the clip of wool has arrived, owing to the heavy state of the roads, and is now being sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound, and is used by the late rains. Mostly all offered for sale and sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound. The market for the clip of wool has arrived, owing to the heavy state of the roads, and is now being sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound, and is used by the late rains. Mostly all offered for sale and sold at a price of 10 to 12 cents per pound.

[illegible]

decline of £ 50  
the 5th  
of profit  
the 10th  
the 15th  
the 20th  
the 25th  
the 30th  
the 35th  
the 40th  
the 45th  
the 50th  
the 55th  
the 60th  
the 65th  
the 70th  
the 75th  
the 80th  
the 85th  
the 90th  
the 95th  
the 100th

**PRODUCE CIRCULARS.**

[RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.]

We call—only a small quantity of this season's ship has been yet offered at auction—the bulk of our fall of July oil perilla from the spring rates last year for the better times of wheat; while inferior descriptions and greasy have met with little sale at all at half price. The market has also changed hands by private contract during the week, but in all cases at a discount of 10 per cent. The average price required for the average fall in the London July market, as compared with

the previous series. Only a small quantity of the staple has yet come to hand by the trade, and a considerable portion of the arrivals by sea have been shipped on growers' account, many brands not having been tested in the market at all.

There is a fair demand for the well-sorted and well made tallow, but prices have been recently maintained. Well made tallow, in the form of candles, would find good sale with purchasers at somewhat improved rates.

SAXONISE are scarcely so firm, the wool-washing establishments being secured a good supply of greasy wool to keep them occupied.

Hides—Sound, heavy, well-tressed are wanted, and would find best sale at the highest prices. Other inferior hides have also improved in price.

CLEVELAND. 21st November.

Wool, SHEEPSKINS, TALLOW, AND HIDES.

(RUBBISH AND IRISH.)

Wool.—Although the market has been dull, arriving both from the interior and overseas, yet there is little inclination to purchase until prices are fully established.

Sheepskins.—A few have appeared here have been taken by the fishermen.

Tallow.—Little has been done during the month; the trade is inclined to let the market stock run down.

Hides.—The enquiry for heavy wet salted hides has been poor, and all appearing in the market have been readily taken at an advance of about 10s on the rate of the preceding month.

20th November.

**LABOUR MARKET.**

[illegible]

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.											
Meteorological Returns for the week ending November 17, 1899.											
Date.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.				Temperature—				Humidity.	Rain inches.	
					Maximum.						
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	5 p.m.	8 p.m.	Minim.	Maxim.	At 5 p.m.	At 8 p.m.			
Sunday, 11	29.556	29.440	29.635	29.63	74.0	80.0	77.0	76.0	75.0	0.00	
Monday, 12	29.512	29.584	29.784	29.53	69.0	77.0	74.0	73.0	72.0	0.00	
Tuesday, 13	29.532	29.600	29.712	29.72	67.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	0.00	
Wednesday, 14	29.516	29.584	29.696	29.70	67.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	0.00	
Thursday, 15	29.588	29.716	29.828	29.83	67.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	0.00	
Friday, 16	29.588	29.716	29.828	29.83	67.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	0.00	
Saturday, 17	29.588	29.716	29.828	29.83	67.0	75.0	72.0	71.0	70.0	0.00	
Mean & max.	29.577	29.700	29.791	29.75	68.0	76.0	73.0	72.0	71.0	0.00	

  

	Winds.						Extent of Cloud.					
	Direction.			Force.			By Day.			By Night.		
	N.	S.	W.	N.	S.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Sunday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Monday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Tuesday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Wednesday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Thursday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Friday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Saturday	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Mean & max.	N.	W.	W.	N.	W.	W.	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.

Monday	E S E	SSE	1	3	10	-9	10
Tuesday	E S E	SSE	1	3	10	-9	10
Wednesday	E S E	SSE	1	3	10	-9	10
Thursday	E S E	SSE	1	3	10	-9	10
Friday	E S E	SSE	1	3	10	-9	10
Saturday	N W	E S E	1	3	10	-9	10

Mean & max ..... 14 -28 8 0 -61 -16 -66

BIRMINGHAM.

Sunday, 11th. Fine throughout.  
 Monday, 12th. Fine morning; wind S.E. 8.10 p.m.; shower 5 p.m.; fine night.  
 Tuesday, 13th. Fine throughout.  
 Wednesday, 14th. Light shower. 8.50 a.m.; fine day; cloudy night.  
 Thursday, 15th. Showers at noon and throughout the night. Friday, 16th. Heavy showers all day.  
 Saturday, 17th. Cloudy with heavy showers from 4 p.m. \* Maximum rain thermometer under 10.  
 Mean temperature of water in Worlencooles Bay at 5 a.m. 64°.  
 The force of the wind is estimated in numbers from 0 to 6 according to the observer's judgment.  
 The intensity is the mean of the results deduced from observations of the Dry and Wet Bulb Thermometers at 5 a.m., 3 p.m., and 9 p.m.; occurring during the day.  
 The extent of snow is represented by the teeth of the sky observed at the time of observation.

W. SCOTT, Astronomer.

that he had got bad pennies and worse meal at that house: and though he did not dare to question sub-

liely the widow's high-sounding professions, the daf-

Well, the kitchen door was open, and George stepped in. He banged the settle with his staff, he coughed, he hemmed, he saluted the cat, which sat purring on the window-seat, and at length discovered the room.

Neither meal nor penny was to be expected that day; the rain was growing heavier; some of the help must be wet, and Mrs. Simpson would return in bad humour. But two objects powerfully arrested George's attention: the silver spoon on the table, and the fire, and the other silver spoons scattered on the table. Bending over the former, George took a considerable sniff, gave the ingredients a stir with the pot-stick, and muttered, "Very thin."

"The things smell all right," he said; "but the latter must be plain unmentioned; but half an hour after, when he was safely ensconced in a farm-house a mile off, the family were driven within doors by the increasing storm; they found everything as it had been left, and the cat on the window-seat, and the fire, and the whiteing and flannel on the table, but not a spoon was there.

"What's the spoon?" cried Mrs. Simpson to the

[illegible]

tea that he vowed never again to trust himself in the house of his entertainer. But the search went on and rabbits' holes were looked into for the missing animal and active boys were bribed to turn out magpies and to lead to the hole of the thief who had been explored. The cries of the three nearest parishes were employed to proclaim the loss; it was regularly advertised at Kirkgate and market-place; and Mrs. Simpson began to talk of getting a search warrant for the beggar's meal pouch.

At length, however, the search concerning the spoons; but when almost a month wore away, and nothing could be heard of them, the widow's suspicions turned from beggars, barn, and magpies, to light on poor Nancy. She had been scouring the spoons, and left the house one day, and could not be traced.

It was true that Nancy had always borne an unquestioned character; but such spoons were not to be met with every day, and Mrs. Simpson was determined to have them back in her steeking. Andrew and the boys were taken to Rotherham, where they could not help thinking, in mother's absence, of their judgment, as one day plumped the poor, to the utter astonishment and dismay of the poor girl, who

As was then common in the country parishes of Scotland, difficulties and disputes which might have employed a writer, were pursued by the minister, who was referred to his arbitration, and thus lawsuits and scandal prevented. The minister had heard, as will be seen, that the charge was unfounded, and that the widow was referred to him. He could not believe that the charge preferred against her was true, yet the peculiarities of the case demanded investigation. With some difficulty the minister persuaded Nancy to return to her home, and to undergo the trial in his company, and two of his elders who happened to reside in the neighbourhood would come over in the following evening, hear what could be said on both sides, and, if possible, clear up the mystery. The widow was

—that is to say, cap—prepared her best speeches, and enlisted one of the most serious and reliable of her neighbours to assist in the investigation.

Early in the evening of the following day—when the summer sun was wearing low and the fields were all overgrown with corn—were all assembled in the clean-scoured kitchen, the minister, elders, and neighbours solemnly listening to Mrs. Simpson's testimony touching her lost sister, Nancy, Robin, and the farm-man sitting by till their turn came; when the minister had said the last half of the solemn benediction for the evening was suitably—was quickly pushed aside, and in aid of Georgey Wilson, with his usual accompaniments of staff and wallet.

"There's na room for ye here, Georgey," said the widow; "we're ca' weighty business."

"Well, men," said Georgey, turning to depart—"it's o' na consequence. I only came to speak aboot your spoons."

"Hae ye heard o' them?" cried Mrs. Simpson, bouncing from her seat.

"I could na mis, bein' blessed wi' the precious"

"Well," said Geordy, "I slipped in so day, as I seen the siller ungarded, I thought some ill-gilded body might cover it, and jist laid it by, I may say as I was a little bit of a Rascal, thinkin' I was a little bit sure to see the spoons when you went to read."

Before Geordy had finished his revelation, Nana Campbell had brought down the proudly displayed but never opened Bible, and interspersed between its leaves lay the dozen of long-sought spoons.

The minister of Ilkathage could scarcely contain his wrath at the dishonouring of Geordy's word, and the trouble and vexation his trial had caused. The assembled neighbours laughed outright when the deacon man, pocketing the widow's shilling, which he had clutched in the early part of his discourse, assured the ill-fated lad he kenne'd Mrs. Simpson read her Bible as often as she had time to turn away from her household. Geordy got many a basin of broth and meat by a lub-

cheem of bread-and-cheese on account of that transac-  
 tion, with which he amused all the freemies of the  
 parish. Mrs. Simpson was struck dumb, even from  
 smiling; she was so much surprised and mortified at  
 this unchristian profession, and it may be hoped, turned  
 her attention more to practice. By way of making amends  
 for her unjust imputations on Nancy Campbell, she  
 consented to receive her as a daughter-in-law with  
 the same parent; and it is said there was peace ever  
 after in the family. The good people of Haddington  
 gate, when discussing a character of moral pretence  
 than performance, still refer proverbially to Widow  
 Simpson's spoons.—LEITHS HOUSE.

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### FROM THE ANTHOLOGY.

*Oix thasos, Epwos, perissos d'ec qmivros xalpo, x.v.*  
 From, thou hast not died, but gone  
 Far to a land of rest;  
 After and a longer time  
 The Islands of the Blest:  
 Where down Elysian plains thou dancest still  
 And soft flowers—far, far from every ill.

*Ne deikam meos chaili wa the three*  
 No hunger, thirst, nor sorrow, nor  
 Nor cold, nor heat, nor any ill  
 Nor any sorrow, nor any ill

And the bright thoughts which please men here  
 Bides in thy bosom no regret,  
 For to thy galvanic spirit it is given  
 To dwell in parent light, and close to heaven.  
 8th November, 1860.

J. E. B.

the table. Bending over the former, Geordy took a considerable sniff, gave the ingredients a stir with the pot-stick, and muttered, "Very thin."

His proceedings with regard to the latter must remain unmentioned; but half an hour after, when he was safely ensconced in a farm-house a mile off, the family were driven within doors by the increasing storm; they found everything as it had been left—the broth on the fire, the cat on the window-seat, the whitening and flannel on the table, but not a spoon was there.

"Whar's the spoons?" cried Mrs. Simpson to the

tea that he vowed never again to trust himself in the house of his entertainer. But the search went on and rabbits' holes were looked into for the missing alibi and active boys were bribed to turn out magpies and to tell the truth. The searchers were not discouraged. The cries of the three nearest parishes were employed to proclaim the loss; it was regularly advertised at Kirkgate and market-place; and Mrs. Simpson began to talk of getting a search warrant for the beggar's meal pouch.

At length, however, the searchers were told that when almost a month wore away, and nothing could be heard of them, the widow's suspicions turned from beggars, barn, and magpies, to light on poor Nancy. She had been scouring the spoons, and left the house in the middle of the night, and had not returned. It was true that Nancy had always borne an unquestioned character; but such spoons were not to be met with every day, and Mrs. Simpson was determined to have them back in her steeking. Andrew and the boys were sent to Rotherham, where they could not help thinking, in mother's stead, of their judgment, she one day plumped the poor, to the astonishment and dismay of the poor girl, who

—that is to say, cap—prepared her best speeches, and enlisted one of the most serious and reliable of her neighbours to assist in the investigation.

Early in the evening of the following day—when the summer sun was wearing low and the fields were all overgrown with corn—were all assembled in the clean-scoured kitchen, the minister, elders, and neighbours solemnly listening to Mrs. Simpson's testimony touching her lost sister, Nancy, Robin, and the farm-men sitting by till their turn came; when the minister had said half a dozen verses of the Bible in breezy—for the evening was sultry—was quickly pushed aside, and in aid of Georgey Wilson, with his usual accompaniments of staff and wallet.

"There's na room for ye here, Georgey," said the widow; "we're ca' weighty business."

"Well, men," said Georgey, turning to depart—"it's o' na consequence. I only came to speak aboot your spoons."

"Hae ye heard o' them?" cried Mrs. Simpson, bouncing from her seat.

"I could na mis, bein' blessed wi' the precious"

cheem of bread-and-cheese on account of that transac-  
 tion, with which he amused all the freemies of the  
 parish. Mrs. Simpson was struck dumb, even from  
 smiling; she was so much surprised and mortified at  
 this unchristian profession, and it may be hoped, turned  
 her attention more to practice. By way of making amends  
 for her unjust imputations on Nancy Campbell, she  
 consented to receive her as a daughter-in-law with  
 the same parent; and it is said there was peace ever  
 after in the family. The good people of Haddington  
 gate, when discussing a character of moral pretence  
 than performance, still refer proverbially to Widow  
 Simpson's spoons.—LEISURE HOUR.

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### FROM THE ANTHOLOGY.

*Oix thasos, Epwos, perissos d'ec qmivros xalpo, x.v.*  
 Forth, thou hast not died, but gone  
 Froth to a land of rest;  
 After and a happy home,  
 The Islands of the Blest:  
 Where down Elysian plains thou dancest still  
 And soft flowers—far, far from every ill.

*Ne deikam meos chaili wa the three*  
 No hanger, third, nor sorrow, nor  
 No hanger, third, nor sorrow, nor

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FROM THE 19TH OCTOBER, TO 20TH NOVEMBER, 1860

Friday, 19th to 26th October.  
The news from the various gold-fields continues to be conflicting, but upon the whole encouraging. The

A man named James Bromley, lately in the employment of Mr. W. Haydon, of Tewworth, as a teamster, decamped with the money for certain goods which he had delivered, leaving his dray and horses in the bush.

The schooner Stag has been wrecked at the Macleay River Heads. The lives of those on board were saved but most of the cargo has been lost.

A man named Stokes, while labouring under the effects of drink, went into a chemist's shop in George-street, and having procured sixpennyworth of opium, drank it off. His apparent object was self-destruction, but the dose which he took had rather a beneficial effect upon his system than otherwise, for it stayed the attack of *calculus tremens*.

the supporters of the present Ministry. Other demands are being raised, but with less force. Among the demands for "State-aid." This is, perhaps, the most likely of all to find general favour, although, no doubt, the efforts to obtain that favour for it will be very energetic.

It seems that Mr. Cowper is again to assume Premiership, so that Mr. Robertson, if he succeeds in getting his Land Bills passed though the Assembly, may himself carry them into the Legislative Council.

The residence of Mr. Jules Felix Charet, at La Lachlan, was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday while Mr. Charet was in attendance at the Warrumbungle Municipal Council, of which he was a member. Owing to the prompt and energetic assistance of his neighbours a piano and other furniture was saved. Two persons named Jennings—father and son—particularly active and efficient, even at great personal risk. Mr. Charet has since returned home.

the exertions of Mr. Krent in this curious but the pursuits of a naturalist will be not un- with important and useful results. It is v- sirable, for many reasons, that it should be po- -nay, almost universally-known what spe- snakes are venomous and what are not; and only by the formation of a large collection purposes of scientific examination and identifi- that this can be ascertained.

THE Assistant Curator of the Australian Museum Gerard Krefft, has furnished us with a list of

the exertions of Mr. Kewin in this curious but painful pursuit of a naturalist will be not unprofitable, for many reasons, that it should be so—say, almost universally—knowna what species of snakes are venomous and what are not; and only by the formation of a large collection of specimens for the purpose of scientific examination and identification.



## BRITISH SOVEREIGNTY IN THE FIJIS.

We hear, from private correspondence that Colonel SMYTH is actively engaged in visiting the Fiji Islands, in furtherance of the mission given him by the British Government. Our readers will remember that the chiefs of this important group all but unanimously ceded in a formal document the Fiji Islands to the British Crown. This step was precipitated by disagreement with the American Government, and in consideration of protection from vengeance which some misadventure on the part of the natives, and a little oppression on the part of the American visitors, had provoked.

The British authorities are, however, very chary about accepting sovereignty over half-civilised peoples. There is always a danger lest the nature of the contract should be misapprehended—lest the natives, led into acquiescence by too zealous friends of annexation, should be unwilling to submit to the authority they invoke. It is to prevent all mistakes upon this subject that, in addition to the resident consul, a special agent has been despatched to ascertain the state of affairs. We are informed that the present appearances fully justify the representations hitherto made. Colonel SMYTH has found the natives everywhere eager for the protection of the British flag. They have shown themselves thoroughly acquainted with the consequences of the cession, and have ratified the contract some long time ago transmitted for the consideration of the Home authorities.

We fear that the position of New Zealand will operate unfavourably on the British Government, although there are many essential differences between the condition of the two countries, as well as the characteristics of their inhabitants. The object at Fiji would be rather to set its numerous population to work than to supplant them. The products of the country are tropical, and best suited to that kind of labour which the natives are capable of performing. The British Government has sent, in company with Colonel SMYTH, Dr. SEMMANN, the author of a series of publications on the late voyage of her Majesty's ship Herald to the north. This gentleman has been appointed to collect information on the capabilities of Fiji, its natural productions, and general agricultural character. Accordingly journeys have been made by Dr. SEMMANN, and minute examinations prosecuted. The efforts of the Consul to induce the chiefs to plant cotton have been attended with some success. Some have already 400 cotton trees. Most natives have planted some fifty or sixty around their yam plantations. There are also extensive level lands, admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. This plant flourishes in great luxuriance. Dr. SEMMANN counted the pods on various trees, and found the average yield of each tree at one time 700—twenty pods making one ounce of clean cotton—thus yielding 2 lbs. 6 ounces of clean cotton per tree. These trees bear all the year round, and at any time almost you may find a considerable quantity. Regularly picked they would yield three crops in one year. Pruning the trees, however, improves the yield and length of staple. Dr. SEMMANN calculated that fourteen square feet are sufficient for one tree.

It is exceedingly encouraging to find so many rivers capable of navigation—some extending as far as thirty miles into the country; and one ninety miles, reckoning its windings through fine level regions with good soil. We need hardly say that the production of coffee and sugar would be perfectly easy. Dr. SEMMANN discovered the sago palm growing in forests, some were fifty feet in height and two feet in diameter, very full of sago. This gentleman it appears has also found the plant from which the cassia bark and the beads of commerce are obtained, two kinds of arrowroot, two of sarsaparilla, turmeric, nutmeg, and ginger. He has collected 150 varieties of fern, some hitherto unknown to the botanical world. From these facts our readers may gather the great value of this country. There are lofty mountains—some 4000 feet high. There are extensive plains of inexhaustible fertility. There are natural productions of great exchangeable value. Ships are beginning to visit the harbours. There were three whalers at Kandavu in August last, and we learn that their captains carried on a fair trade with the natives, and that they were able to obtain whatever they required both of assistance and supplies.

It is important, however, that the emigration to Fiji from these colonies or elsewhere, should be conducted in a rational manner, and by people who know what they are about. Some have gone without any capital whatever. They are therefore not in a condition to give employment, and there are no settlers on the spot who require any great amount of European labour. As the commerce increases, and the plantations multiply, there will be room for an ordinary European population. Even those who take money with them must be content to endure some hardships. The truth is, there are in all the colonies a number of persons who are off at every rumour. Miserable themselves, they bring reproach upon undertakings which cannot be successful in defiance of prudence and common sense. There is no colony in America or Australia which has not been calumniated and for a time depressed by those who rush to be first in occupation without a single quality required in a successful colonial career. The increase of white population managed at present by the Consul, will render some better form of Government indispensable. It is not likely that the white population will long submit to a summary, and, to some extent, arbitrary jurisdiction.

It is in this view that the assumption of sovereignty is most urgent. Not only is there a danger that another European power may take up the Fiji, but we shall find the natives less amenable as the occupation is delayed. It will not be possible for the British Government entirely to neglect the interests of a growing white population. If the Crown will not protect them by its flag, they will probably attempt to establish some authority of their own. To this step the settlers of New Zealand were driven when the authorities of Downing-street positively declined the sovereignty of that country. It was the obvious inconvenience which must ever arise from British subjects starting an independent Government, that finally overcame the scruples of the Colonial Office. Those scruples were reasonable in themselves, but sovereignty implies obligations, and a nation cannot huddle when it is called upon by the progress of events to assume the burdens and obligations of empire. Our colonies, take them all in all, are England's greatest treasure. No man who has examined the ramifications of their commerce will deny that they form our greatest distinction as a commercial nation. The Americas themselves are but colonies expanded into nationalities. Their trade has, however, followed the channels which were prepared for it during the epoch of colonisation. If we look at a balance-sheet, and

set down on one side the cost of making and defending colonies to England, and on the other the Imperial revenue she derives from them, no doubt the figures are frightful, but the case is otherwise when she adds her trade, her navy, her Empire, and her glory.

Our correspondence urges strongly the importance of sending more missionaries to these islands. A lay gentleman who perfectly knows their condition observes—"We want more missionaries sent. I find the missionary is absolutely necessary to civilise the savage. Commerce may make him sharp, and he may work to a certain extent, but it is only the missionary who makes him give up his old customs and adopt new ones. There is at once begot new wants, and, together with religion and commerce, will make him a civilised man."

An important question which the British Government are anxious to decide is, whether the natives will work steadily. We are assured that they come asking for employment. They will not continue twelve hours together, but they may be induced to perform even very hard work. This question, however, may be raised with respect to any barbarous people. We imagine that our German ancestors were not very hard workers in the days of Tacitus, and we can point out some spots in the British Islands where the people have scarcely a clearer idea of downright hard work than the natives of Fiji. The stimulus to labour is the profit which yields. That profit can only be ascertained by the addition it makes to the enjoyment of life. Want is the parent of work, but want is a relative term, and comprehending everything between the miserable condition of the savage and the highest enjoyments of civilisation.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.)

## RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The fourth report from the COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL COMMUNICATIONS has been delayed long enough to enable him to add a supplementary report, bringing down the affairs of his department to the end of September. The general tone of the report is not very congratulatory, and the COMMISSIONER is obliged rather to apologise for inevitable shortcomings than able to point triumphantly to great successes.

First, with regard to our railways, on which so much money has been spent, and from which so much was hoped, we have to swallow the uncomfortable fact not only that they do not show any improvement in the dividend they yield, but they do not even remain stationary in that respect, the net profits becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less." When our first short line to Parramatta was opened, its deficient dividend was ascribed to the shortness of the line—to the fact that it was in competition with water traffic—that population had not had time to cluster round the stations, and that commerce had not adjusted itself to railway transit. A dividend of two and a half per cent. was achieved then, and more was confidently anticipated in after years. The anticipation was unfortunately too sanguine. We have extended our lines, and learned to make them cheaper, yet we are farther off than ever from financial success. The dividend on the Southern line for the first half of the present year was only at the rate of one per cent., while that on the Northern line was too inappreciable a fraction to be worth mentioning, the net profits for the six months being only £459. Part of this depression is due to the stoppage of the line from floods, part to the general diminution of passenger traffic, caused by the badness of the roads that feed the railway, and for which the heavy rains are also responsible, and partly to the considerable reduction of fares that was established at the beginning of the year. This reduction has caused an increase of third-class traffic, and especially in return tickets—a proof that the railway travellers are of a class that study economy. The first and second-class traffic cannot be said to have been stimulated. The amount of goods carried has also increased, but the total net earnings are less than before. So far as revenue is concerned, the reduction is a failure; but more time is requisite to give the plan a fair trial, and the advantage to the public must be taken also into account as a set-off to the temporary loss.

Extensions of the three trunk lines have been surveyed to Picton, to Bathurst, and to Murrumbidgee, and estimates of their cost have been made by Mr. WHITTON as follows:—From Picton to Goulburn, a distance of eighty-one miles, £1,520,000, or at the rate of about £18,765 per mile; from Penrith to Bathurst, a distance of 103 miles, £2,650,000, or at the rate of about £25,728 per mile; and from Singleton to Muswellbrook, a distance of thirty-one and a-half miles, £510,000, or at the rate of about £16,190 per mile. A short line from Maitland and Morpeth of two and a-half miles is estimated to cost £20,000. These estimates are all exclusive of rolling stock. The total loan that would be required is put down at £4,850,000, which may be safely called five millions, as the first estimate always falls short. The estimate of five millions sterling to construct 218 miles of steam-power railway, with the promise to give 1218 miles of horse-power railway for a sum of four millions. Captain MARTINDALE gives the estimate that has been made for these horse-power lines, without, however, saying whose they are, or becoming responsible for them, and cautiously abstains from giving any opinion as to the expediency of such lines. He merely admits that some vital alteration in the present system of internal transit is urgent; but as any change would be based more largely on political than on engineering considerations, he leaves all decision to those who are responsible for the public policy.

Suitable steel rails for the Pitt-street tramway, in accordance with the best and latest European experience, have been ordered. This will give the work a better chance of commanding itself to public favour than if the Barlow rails had been laid down, as originally proposed. The complaints that have been constantly made as to the state of the roads, the Commissioner admits to have been only too well founded, but he exculpates himself by explaining that he has had two insuperable difficulties to contend with—first, in the scarcity of good metal; and, secondly, in the incessant wet weather, which has caused the roads to be cut up just at that point in the process of formation when it is most necessary that they should be dry and hardened. The amount of money per mile placed at his disposal, for construction and maintenance, including bridges, is only £100, while the cost of metalling a track eighteen feet wide varies from £1500 to £1700 per mile. With such limited funds nothing more can be done than to bridge the creeks and mend the worst places. Captain MARTINDALE suggests a loan to make good roads right through at once; but he does not say what the cost of maintenance would be when the roads are made. Moreover, the prospect is hardly satisfactory of first contracting a loan to make

macadamised roads at £1500 a mile, then to contract a second loan to make horse-power railways at £3000 a mile to supersede them, and then to contract a third loan to make locomotive railways at £20,000 a mile, to supersede both the previous investments. Vacillation and repentance will prove a costly weakness. We must make up our minds at once as to what is the best policy for internal transit, and then stick to it.

(Sydney Morning Herald, November 5.)

## OUR GOLD FIELDS.

THE past month has been exceedingly unpropitious at Kiandra, and the unsettled weather has prevented the diggers from doing full justice to the Snowy River gold-field. Even in this summer season that district has been visited by snow and hail, and continuous steady labour has consequently been an impossibility. But despite this, the returns keep up remarkably well, and the receipt per escort of fourteen or fifteen hundred ounces a week shows clearly there is gold still at Kiandra. The diggings, however, are now suffering from a bad name, given them by persons who have gone there without any means, and who were quite unable to test their productiveness. Kiandra is not the place for the poor man, and that is now beginning to be thoroughly understood. Yet at first it was the penalties who rushed there, as if "a light heart and a thin pair of breeches," as the old song has it, were capital enough to start at gold digging. And it is these people who now rail at Kiandra, and perhaps they have cause to do so. But there are experienced diggers on the spot who are well satisfied with the prospects before them, and who are expending large sums of money in cutting races and making tunnels, preparatory to settling down steadily to work. A discovery of auriferous quartz has lately created quite an excitement at Kiandra, and if the reef should bear out the promise of the specimen forwarded to Sydney, there can be no doubt that a valuable discovery has been made. These specimens are strongly impregnated with gold, and some judges have pronounced it as their opinion that the samples contain 25 per cent. of their weight of gold. This per centage would give a yield of 500 ozs. of gold to the ton of quartz. The quartz generally is of a dull milky character, much waterworn, and the gold lies in thin flakes or laminae on the surface, over which from the debris remaining, a vein of ironstone greatly decomposed has run. In some of the specimens the laminae appear to be embedded in the quartz itself, and with no apparent admixture of ironstone. No such rich specimens have ever been seen before in Sydney. This quartz was discovered by a party of three men, who obtained from a storekeeper in the neighbourhood £800 for a half-share in the claim. In our next summary we may, probably, be able to communicate whether the reef itself is as auriferous as these specimens, found whilst sinking in search of it. It was supposed, sometime ago, that there was only a patch in the river that was payable, but the contrary has now been proved, and for some eight miles the Snowy has been taken up, and many parties have gone to great expense in blasting rocks and cutting down races, for the purpose of turning the river. Some claims have been worked a third time, and still paid tolerably well. The new arrivals, it appears, are more disposed to purchase shares in these river claims than to open new ground. Some have readily fetched from £100 to £200, whilst others do not range so high. At present New Chum Hill supposed to be made ground, has not answered the expectations formed of it. One party bottomed at fifty feet, and obtained a quarter of an ounce to the tub, but afterwards lost the run of the gold. It is supposed they are not deep enough, for another shaft near them is down seventy feet, and although not bottomed, gold is being obtained. The sluicing claims are not yet at work, for they have great difficulty in getting their races on to the hills, having a distance of rock which requires blasting before it can be accomplished. But whatever doubt may exist as to the sinking on this hill being payable, these sluicing claims are certain to turn out well. Several parties would willingly give £8 per week rent for any race to sluice part of this hill. A fourth share in a claim here was lately sold for £100. A fine specimen of gold and quartz, weighing about an ounce, has been found in the hill at a depth of thirty feet, and various prospects that have been made have been sufficiently good to induce the prospectors to continue at their work. Surface Hill is paying all engaged upon it, and a five pound nugget was turned out the week before last. Some sinking has been made in this hill for a quartz reef, at a depth of sixty feet. Some stone was taken out which contained specks of gold, but nothing payable. All the sluicing claims are being worked with good results, and one party realised, after eight days' sluicing, 80 ozs. gold.

At the Nine Mile, the tunnels have been abandoned in consequence of their commencing at too low a level; the rock dips into the hill so greatly that they are unable to drain it; so for all purposes of prospecting, the work done is useless. At this place four leases of an acre each, have been granted to parties who purpose sluicing and puddling. One party are bringing a race six miles to work their ground. One of these tunnels was 240 feet long. Notwithstanding that the Nine Mile has been reported as flat lately, the average returns thence have been upwards of two ounces a man per week. At this place they have commenced erecting a puddling machine. The Four Mile still continues to enjoy a good reputation, and many of the new arrivals make their way thither, this being a place where anybody who likes can make wages. At the Rocky Plains the population is increasing, since many of the claims pay an ounce per man per day. It is thought some very rich ground will be worked here, but fine weather is required to develop it. Several parties have made from £15 to £20 per man per week, and one party was fortunate enough to obtain thirty ounces in a day. The river at this place is being dammed, and its bed is expected to prove as rich as at the township of Kiandra. On the Township-hill the prospecting shaft is down about thirty-five feet. They are going through a hard clay conglomerate, and they expect to have much further to sink. The shallow surfacing near Kidd's Hole yields between two and three ounces for each man per week. At the flood-race below Jackson's Flat a very rich vein has been struck, full of small nuggets and coarse gold. The vein, however, is barren, and will soon be worked out. The Tunnel has not yet been worked properly, the over-recurring floods preventing the turning of the stream. The prospects obtained have been encouraging, and several parties are prepared to divert the river when the weather becomes more settled. These are all the special localities deserving notice at present. There is no doubt that when the miners really have a continuance of fine weather, the returns from Kiandra will be largely increased. It is stated by some that the working population does not just now exceed five hundred men. If this be so, the

returns from Kiandra are greater than from any other gold-field in the colony.

OTHER GOLD FIELDS.—Lambing Flat, just now, is monopolising attention, and the old-established gold-fields are almost forgotten in the buzz that is made about this new field. We stated in our last account of these diggings that it was feared the water supply would fail, but just now there is sufficient both for "washing" and drinking purposes. At the deep sinking there is a fine undercurrent of water, which will keep the surface claims in sufficient supply for cradling; and it is supposed that when the land becomes worked to a greater extent, an abundance of water will always be attainable for mining operations. As regards instances of individual success, there is such a similarity in the yield that one or two cases should suffice. It may be stated that these mines produce gold in payable quantities, that living is cheap there, and the labour light. From £3 to £5 a week may be considered a low average, as very many are making a deal more. Two gentlemen who went up to the diggings a month or five weeks ago, and who again visited the place last week, state that they noticed a great improvement in the circumstances of the diggers. When they first went there the miners had but very little money, and they were working very hard to get on. Last week, our informants say that wherever they went there was plenty of cash, and from the amount of drinking and gambling money seemed to be abundant amongst the population. Two reliable instances of what is being done was communicated to us yesterday. One party, consisting of five persons, were realising eighteen ozs. a week, and a party of three making nearly as much as that. At present there are about 2000 people at these diggings. The sinking varies from four to 30 feet, and the cradle only is used for washing gold, by which machine much of the fine metal is lost. It is said that if sluicing was carried on, the returns would pay well. The field extends from north to south twelve miles, and from east to west about ten. But it is not to be supposed that the whole of this area is a payable field. In fact the diggings are patchy, and on the whole we are inclined to think that Lambing Flat can scarcely yet be termed a great success.

In the west, the Lower Turon continues to sustain its reputation. A party of diggers lately turned out 140 ozs. in a week. Some ground near the township of Sofala, worked seven years ago, is now proving highly remunerative to the shareholders, who employ forty men at £3 a week. The quartz prospects on Watle Flat are becoming brighter daily, one mass from a claim yielding 84 ozs. of pure gold. On the Meroo, on the Devil's Hole, a Chinaman lately picked up a nugget weighing 41 ozs. 10 dwts. At the Little River some Chinamen, besides obtaining in one week 120 ozs., procured a 19 oz. nugget, which they sold for £65. The diggings here yield on the average 10z. per man per week, and extend for miles along the river. The gold is of a bright colour, coarse and nuggety. At Clear Creek the quartz is averaging about 4 ozs. gold to the ton. At the Rocky Plains the Chinese muster pretty strong, and are doing well.

Turning to the south we find that the returns from Bradwood are as large as ever. The ground known as Shepherd's and Alger's, at Major's Creek, is now really worked out, but the old creek itself continues to pay still. At Jembacumbene and Little River large operations are in progress, and a good business is being done, especially in quartz crushing. Some surprising finds have been discovered at the former place, and in consequence upwards of five miles of ground have been pegged out as claims. A claim was lately sold for £450, and another bought by a Chinaman for £770. The maximum earnings at Jembacumbene are said to be £10 per man per week. At Major's Creek there is a steady yield; at the Araluen, the most important portion of the gold-fields, mining matters are progressing satisfactorily, and extensive and costly operations are engaged in from the foot of the mountain to Muldumlong. The body of men settled down here are very different to what they were two years ago. Intelligence and unwearying assiduity are the characteristics of the present mining population, and it is to be hoped that success will crown their exertions. At this place an engine is about to be erected. At the Bendock and Delegate diggings about two hundred Chinamen are working in the creek, and are doing tolerably well. In fact it would appear that the whole of this south-eastern portion of the colony may be regarded as an extensive gold-field, and will no doubt furnish for years to come a large supply of the precious metal. Every gully, creek, river, and hill seem to be more or less auriferous, and among the mountains of Maneroo the gold-seeker has an inexhaustible field for his researches, and mines of treasure not yet explored.

In the north, upon the Clarence River gold-fields, about 200 men are engaged, and the escort returns are satisfactory. A great many of the miners lately started for the Snowy, attracted by the news from that quarter, but they are already turning their backs on the Snowy. These diggings will be sure to attract a population ere long, for it is undisputed that upon the tableland seven men took out of one claim £17,000 worth of gold. From the Rocky River there is no news of interest, and we suspect that the diggings there are pretty well worn out. Considered as one great interest our gold-fields are yielding satisfactory returns, and are attracting many Victorian diggers over the border. If machinery were introduced generally, and men of capital combined to work the mines in a scientific manner, doubtless the results would be very gratifying. At present we are content to jog on.

## THE BANK RETURNS.

THE official returns of our eight banks for the quarter ended 30th September, 1860, compared with those of several preceding quarters, exhibit for their transactions within the colony of New South Wales the subjoined results.

## No. 1.—NOTES IN CIRCULATION.

The aggregate note circulation has slightly diminished during the quarter, and is less than it was in December, 1857.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
December	£299,700	£290,100	£286,000
March	320,300	286,600	286,400
June	327,100	285,200	281,000
September	289,400	286,400	282,700

Mean . . . . . £291,100    £284,300    £282,600

The average of the last twelvemonth is above that of the previous year by £30,000, but nearly the same as that of 1857-8.

The issues of each bank during each of the last three September quarters averaged as under:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
New South Wales	£281,300	£280,000	£284,300
Commercial	173,500	160,800	178,700
Australasia	65,100	67,900	71,100

Joint Stock	124,700	175,500	179,400
London	23,300	20,800	14,900
English	32,700	33,200	30,900
Oriental	65,700	82,400	103,600

The only bank whose circulation shows increase in each of the last two years is the Joint Stock. The Union and the London show a falling off in each.

The comparison between the third quarter of 1859 and the third quarter of 1860 gives the undermentioned results:—

New South Wales	increase, £34,300	— 13 per cent.
Commercial	16,500	— 11 "
Australasia	11,200	— 16 "
Union	11,200	— 16 "
Joint Stock	increase, 2,900	— 3 "
London	decrease, 5,900	— 28 "
English	decrease, 2,300	— 7 "
Oriental	increase, 21,400	— 26 "

The Union and the London again show contraction; the one fifteen, the other twenty-eight per cent. The largest actual increase is with the first-named of the banks; the largest per cent. increase is with the last named.

## No. 2.—DEPOSITS.

The aggregate deposits have now been declining through three successive quarters. They are less now than they have been at any time since June of last year.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
December	£1,229,500	£1,408,400	£1,524,500
March	1,251,700	1,436,200	1,534,000
June	1,032,600	1,138,400	1,212,900
September	1,113,400	1,452,300	1,512,300

Mean . . . . . £1,156,800    £1,295,900    £1,377,000

Although the last three quarters exhibit a falling off in the deposits, the mean of the twelvemonth presents a very different result compared with the preceding means.

## DEPOSITS HELD BY EACH BANK IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
New S. Wales	£1,067,200	£1,411,100	£1,461,600
Commercial	714,300	943,000	912,000
Australasia	581,600	592,200	602,900
Union	698,400	598,200	563,900
Joint Stock	429,800	981,300	704,300
London	200,000	52,600	84,100
English	193,100	288,100	260,000
Oriental	444,800	585,900	623,400

In the Bank of New South Wales, the London, and the Oriental, the deposits have increased during each of the last two Septembers. The subjoined columns show the increase or decrease of the third quarter of the present year compared with the same quarter of last year.

English .....	decrease ..	8,100 = 3 "
Oriental .....	increase ..	43,500 = 7 "

The heavy decrease in the deposits held by the Joint Stock is attributable to the removal of the Government money, the public account having been transferred to the Bank of New South Wales.

The heavy decrease in the deposits held by the Joint Stock is attributable to the removal of the Government money, the public account having been transferred to the Bank of New South Wales.

## DEPOSITS WITH AND WITHOUT INTEREST.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
Without interest	£2,829,600	£2,905,500	£2,825,300
With interest	1,192,800	2,499,600	2,707,900

PER CENT.

Without interest	68	54	48
With interest	33	46	52

The deposits not bearing interest have declined first from 68 to 54, then to 48 per cent. of the whole; while the deposits carrying interest have risen in corresponding ratio.

## No. 3.—COIN.

The coin is still on the increase, and has been through the last three quarters. Its present amount exceeds the amount at the end of last year by £352,600.

## AGGREGATE COIN.

	1857-8.	1858-9.	1859-60.
December	£1,338,700	£1,537,700	£1,578,000
March	1,412,300	1,623,100	1,409,100
June	1,593,800	1,602,600	1,604,500
September	1,616,700	1,896,800	1,731,400

Mean . . . . . £1,490,300    £1,572,000    £1,530,900

It will be noticed how curiously the coin has ascended and descended in turn. The first column shows continuous rising; the second continuous falling; the third again continuous rising.

## COIN HELD BY EACH BANK IN THE SEPTEMBER QUARTER.

	1858.	1859.	1860.
New South Wales	£479,000	£385,500	£421,100
Commercial	280,600	288,300	241,700
Australasia	167,800	188,700	234,700
Union	185,000	148,900	153,300
Joint Stock	229,800	184,300	202,100
London	33,100	28,100	38,200
English	68,500	69,700	71,300
Oriental	173,800	202,300	209,300

The Bank of Australasia, the English, and the Oriental have augmented their stock of coin in each of the last Septembers.

The comparison between the third quarter of 1859 and the third quarter of 1860 gives the subjoined results:—

New South Wales	increase, £255,500	— 56 per cent.
Commercial	45,600	— 16 "
Australasia	46,000	— 24 "
Union	4,400	— 3 "
Joint Stock	decrease, 67,800	— 35 "
London	decrease, 184,300	— 280 "
English	decrease, 1,000	— 2 "
Oriental	decrease, 5,900	— 3 "

The only bank showing a diminution of coin is the Commercial. The Bank of New South Wales has an increase verging on cent. per cent.—a movement owing in great measure, no doubt, to its having been made the bank of the Government. But the Joint Stock, though the Government deposits have been taken from it, exhibits the next largest increase, £67,800, or thirty-five per cent.

## No. 4.—DISCOUNTS.

The discounts have been falling off during the last three quarters. In March they fell £269,000; in June £199,200; in the past quarter they fell again £202,300; making a total fall since last Christmas of £663,400.

## AGGREGATE DISCOUNTS.



## PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

## THE COUNCIL.

On Wednesday, October 24th, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of the Legislative Council Bill of 1860. The main principle of the bill was, he held, that the Legislative Council should be a body of men, elected by the people, and that the members should be elected by the people of the colony, and not by the several counties, as had been the case in the Australian colonies. The bill was divided into twenty-eight districts, returning twenty members; the metropolitan districts returning five members; the remainder of the colony returning thirteen members. The bill was supported by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. DRAKE, and the second reading was carried.

On Thursday, 25th, Mr. JOHNSON resumed the debate on the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Wednesday, 31st, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Thursday, November 1st, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the fourth reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Friday, November 2nd, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the fifth reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Saturday, November 3rd, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the sixth reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Sunday, November 4th, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the seventh reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Monday, November 5th, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the eighth reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

On Tuesday, November 6th, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the ninth reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

by the management of these particular persons. The motion was passed. Mr. LUCAS obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipalities Act. Mr. PARKES moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipalities Act. Mr. PARKES moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipalities Act.

On Friday, 26th, in answer to Mr. BAX, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the intention of the Government to propose pensions for Messrs. Garland, Nash, and Bramwell, late officers in the Customs. Mr. PARKES brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill. On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House adjourned.

On Wednesday, 24th, on motion by Mr. WILKES, the second reading of the bill was carried. Mr. WILKES moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipalities Act. Mr. WILKES moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Municipalities Act.

On Thursday, November 1st, the COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the third reading of the bill. He stated that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully. He pointed out that the bill was a measure of great importance, and that it was necessary to consider it carefully.

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oppose the amendment. Mr. FORSTER: The basest imputations had been heaped upon the Opposition. Such a course betrayed a bad heart and bad associations. He was willing to admit free selection as a wise policy, but he was not willing to admit it as a principle. The principle, as it was attempted to be carried out in this bill, was, however, impracticable, and he should feel compelled to vote for the amendment.

On Friday, 26th, in answer to Mr. BAX, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the intention of the Government to propose pensions for Messrs. Garland, Nash, and Bramwell, late officers in the Customs. Mr. PARKES brought up the report of the Select Committee on the Clarence and Richmond Rivers Steam Navigation Company's Bill. On the motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the House adjourned.

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country. After a reply from Mr. ROBERTSON, the motion was passed unanimously.

On Thursday, 1st November, after some other formal business, Mr. WILKES said he was about to give notice of a motion which he desired to bring on for discussion at an early moment. For this reason, he should give notice to-morrow, and with the consent of the House, he should move that the motion take precedence of other business, though to-morrow was a private day. His motion was that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider a resolution granting to her Majesty the sum of £57,334 19s. 8d., the amount of the Supplementary Estimates for 1860, and also the sum of £390,000 to meet the expenditure of the public service for the first six months of 1861.

On Friday, 2nd, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

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On Sunday, 4th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Monday, 5th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Tuesday, 6th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Wednesday, 7th, after some other formal business, Mr. WILKES said he was about to give notice of a motion which he desired to bring on for discussion at an early moment. For this reason, he should give notice to-morrow, and with the consent of the House, he should move that the motion take precedence of other business, though to-morrow was a private day. His motion was that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider a resolution granting to her Majesty the sum of £57,334 19s. 8d., the amount of the Supplementary Estimates for 1860, and also the sum of £390,000 to meet the expenditure of the public service for the first six months of 1861.

On Thursday, 8th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Friday, 9th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Saturday, 10th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Sunday, 11th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

On Monday, 12th, in answer to Mr. HAY, the COLONIAL SECRETARY said that the negotiations of the Government with the Colonies respecting the Customs duties across the River Murray were not yet concluded. The expenditure of the Government was ultimately carried out, due notice of such course would be given. Mr. WILKES moved that the House go into Committee of Supply, to consider resolutions granting six months' supply to her Majesty. The motion was carried.

supposed matters not, for if every soldier deserted his company, and went home because he was a soldier, the army might soon melt away. We gather from various expressions of opinion that the reason why so many, nearly one half, have discontinued drill is because the Government have not issued, as so often promised, the rifle, and the reason for this is, that the rifle is a very expensive article, and the Government are not prepared to issue it. They have acted with a strange hesitancy, as if they half feared to entrust arms to the volunteers. They have given orders for the issue of rifles to a company, and then, when the volunteers have come to the rifle, they have refused to issue it. The last reason is a sensible enough, but it has only just been advanced, whilst nearly all the companies are fit to receive them, and, secondly, till captains have been elected who may be responsible for them. The first reason is a sensible enough, but it has only just been advanced, whilst nearly all the companies are fit to receive them, and, secondly, till captains have been elected who may be responsible for them.

At the present time the movement is at a standstill, awaiting the election of captains of companies, and the issue of rifles, which we have reason to believe will be made in the next two or three days. When this is done we shall probably see the old enthusiasm return, and the volunteers striving to attain proficiency in the use of the rifle. We are glad to be able to state, in connection with the subject of the rifle, that the Government have been urged for the purpose of encouraging the use of this weapon; it compels amongst its members the very first men in our community, and already £700 has been subscribed. It is a very good thing, and we are glad to see it.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The first concert which took place subsequent to the departure of the late Mr. Frank Howard, was given at the Temperance Hall, on the 23rd ultimo. The music was selected with the utmost care, and the entertainment (the first of a series) in every respect was a most successful one. The programme was a very good one, and the performance was of the highest quality. The concert was given by the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society, and was a most successful one. The programme was a very good one, and the performance was of the highest quality. The concert was given by the Sydney Vocal Harmonic Society, and was a most successful one.

On the following day (Friday) a proclamation, from the Governor-General, was issued in a *Gazette Extraordinary*, announcing that Parliament was prorogued until the 19th December; and next day the Assembly was dissolved by the same official process.

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## THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Some of the phenomena which permeate this colony, and gain a precarious livelihood by the delusion of the native-born, have given it as their opinion that the native-born, Australian lacks the organ of concentration. They say the colonial youth is very impulsive, ever ready to enter into a movement, but not willing to bear the heat and burden of the day. In fact, they say, to use a phrase which is quite colonial, that he "jibs," and is not staunch to the collar. There is some truth in this, no doubt, and we are afraid that this particular deficiency in the native character may be observed in connection with the volunteer movement. When first initiated here, the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. Observing men, sagacious well for the future, from the loyal alacrity with which the young men enrolled themselves in the various rifle companies that were formed. The public Press strongly encouraged the feeling, and it was anticipated that in a very short time the metropolitan County of Cumberland would be able to muster a thousand well-disciplined and effective men. And the description was reasonable, for, on every side, the noblest desire was evinced to learn the necessary drill, and to be perfected in military movements. After a time, however, all sorts of excuses were advanced as palliatives for what, we term, dereliction of duty. Dereliction is the phrase, for when men have voluntarily sworn allegiance to the Queen, and have handed themselves over as a volunteer force, failure to perfect themselves in military exercises is a grave offence against the country. We are, however, inclined to think that our volunteers have grown negligent under a sense of injury; but whether that injury is real or











THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

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**MBER 21, 1860.**

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Mr. Hare proposes, as Mr. Forster did with the Legislative Council Bill of this colony, that no elector should have more than one vote. But according to Mr. Forster's plan it is impossible for the voter to avoid with any certainty the throwing of his vote away. If he voted for the best man, and there were twenty thousand other electors might do the same, and thus the election of the best man would be a mere lottery. Mr. Hare proposes that the candidates for the various constituencies shall be ascertained, and their names published in the *Gleaner* before the election commences; that all the electors

There are cases now before the Insolvent  
affording many incidents which would "point  
and adorn a tale," and you would be compe  
honest on the community if you were to draw  
tion to them.

Yours, &c.,  
AN OLD HA

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**OCEAN TELEGRAPHS.**  
(From the Saturday Review.)

Two prospects of ocean telegraphy are at  
under a cloud, which must hope—and which  
who best understand the subject, are decidedly be  
will prove but one of those temporary discor  
ments which every novel enterprise has to sur

justifies the demand that works of such importance for political and military purposes should not be allowed to languish until all obstacles have been overcome, as they ultimately in private means. The means of communication which have been devised by the Government are so much desired, but the Government is a comparatively trifling risk, will stand up to complete triumph by perhaps fifty years, is not a subject to be considered in a spirit of permissiveness, for the time may come, with the means of communication which will be of great value, and still more distant, and the means of the issue of military and naval communications, which will outweigh a hundredfold of that which could be expended on a fair trial of the ocean telegraph.

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**SHARES.**

**MRT-CHAIRMAN.**

Street.  
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**SALES.**

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**BHOBSON, Secretary.**

**G COMPANY OF**

Council.  
£280,000  
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Approved trade bills  
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**OLONIES.—The Bank of**

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**LAND,**  
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**LAND.**  
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**FORMATION.**  
(Charter.)  
— £160,000  
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Deposits, lodged after

For Annual,  
... .. 25 pwt cent.  
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Agencies of the Com-

Tamut, Yea, and  
LOW, Manager.  
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ARDS and CO., in  
have for so long a  
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**WARDS and CO.**

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**QUABSHAW.**  
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overseen, and provided  
difficult and obliging  
agement with a view  
providing, at charges  
of diners provided



OR SALE by the

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Oil of sassafras and oil of wintergreen  
 Oil of peppermint, witch-ham, and hotham  
 Black water, for the cure of hemorrhoids  
 LACROTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street, opposite the  
 Metropolitan Hotel.

**M** ARALE, at the store of the metropolitan  
 Martell's brandy, dark and pale, in hognish  
 Wines, ledum, in hognish  
 Old rum, in casks  
 W. blacky, ditto  
 Cherry (Covner) and other best hognish  
 and brandy.

**D**ITTO, 3 and 3 down casks  
 O'Leary's port, 3, 3, and 4, in hognish and quarter  
 DITTO, 1 and 3 down casks  
 O'Leary, Martell's brandy, in hognish and quarter  
 Carbonate soda, in kegs  
 Tartaric acid, in ditto  
 Castor oil, pints and half-pints  
 Evers' bottled hair, in glass and cask  
 Hens, clover, and champagne  
 W. blacky, 10 lbs.  
 Geneva, key brand, casks and half-casks.

**R** D. GORDON, Bridge-street.

**B**ERNARD BUNN, an excellent find or hognish  
 of children—a fresh supply to hand, or hognish  
 in small tin boxes, for family use. **RAHORE, PRIZE**  
 CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

**A**DDELEY and SAADLEY, HENRIETTA-STREET,  
 opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

**L**adies' saddles, with and without leaping hags  
 Ladies' bridles, with polished muffs  
 Humes with bright and black points, brass hags  
 Humes with bright points, brass hags  
 10-inch white serge girths, with, saddle girths  
 Traces and bullwhip chains, plough traces, best hags  
 8, 6, and 4, plated and galvanized spurs  
 Polished and painted traces, saddle hags  
 Hump lumps, Ashford's jockey whips  
 Registered reinforcers, hobbie chains

**ON SALE by RAHORE, PRIZE, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.**

**P**ERKMANING.—Gold and steel Pomeroy's  
 at a very low price. **WALTER BERRY, 10,**  
**St. James-street.**

**A**S' ALB, ex late arrivals, for **SAM. ALB,**  
 10, St. James-street.

[illegible]

and cattle station, near the  
or of the stock, containing 10  
is acknowledged to be one of the best in the  
either sheep or cattle, and its capacity  
head of cattle. For particulars, apply to  
LERN, and CO.

**UDALLA BATHA**, French slave, near the  
River. This beautiful property is contained  
or carriage and unsuited for the carriage of  
of the French for the use of the French in  
is highly favorable terms. For  
dairy or agricultural farms, or  
ing house, will please apply to Mr. JOHN H. BAKER

**OR SALE**, deliverable at Myer's Grand  
District, 1200 head of mixed CATTLE  
of quality of good steers and young  
steers in January next, to be  
JAMES HENRY, CO. St. Charles street.

**ABRIN WILLAS**, four, five, and six  
rooms, with garden and garage, on BALAN  
ST. JULIEN JOUBERT, 205, GARNIER











**THIS DAY (Wednesday):**

**PURKIS and LAMBERT** will sell by  
 auction, at their Mart, George-street, **THIS**  
**DAY (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock,**  
 Imperial brown paper, 40 lbs.  
 Double ditto ditto, 100 lbs.  
 Best 1 band, 24 lbs.

Copying letter books  
Faint dark blotters  
Faded pen nibbers  
Royal medium ditto  
Ravillon, note paper, &c. &c.  
Turms. cash.

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Colonial Hardware  
The Cargo of the Darling, from the Clarence River.  
To Timber Merchants, Contractors, Builders, and others.

**O'BRIEN and COMPANY** will sell, at the  
Clarence River, on the south end of Pitt-  
street, **THURSDAY, 22nd November**, at half-past  
two o'clock (if discharged and sorted in sufficient time),  
50,000 feet of best full-cut colonial hardwood, of the fol-  
lowing varieties:

6 x 24, 13,500 feet
6 x 5, 287 ditto
6 x 2, 691 ditto
6 x 2, 22 ditto

5 x 2 1/2,	9,356 ditto
4 x 3,	187 ditto
8 x 2,	455 ditto
3 1/2 x 2,	98 ditto
5 x 4,	430 ditto
12 x 3 1/2,	2,740
8 x 1 1/2,	2,946 ditto
4 x 4,	625 ditto
6 x 1,	1,454 ditto
7 x 1,	630 ditto
24 x 3 1/2,	210 ditto.

Terms of sale.

**Preliminary Notice.**

**Books and Shows, Summer Goods.**

**FRITH and PAXTON** have received instructions to sell by auction, on **TUESDAY** next, 27th instant.

A well assorted shipment of men's, women's, and children's goods, suitable for the present season.

To Marble Masons, Architects, and others.

**Marble Chimneypieces.**

**FRITH and PAXTON** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, on an early day,

A choice assortment of marble chimneypieces, various styles, colours, and designs.

Full particulars will be given as early as possible.

**Timothy Auction Rooms.**

THURSDAY, 22nd November.

ON account of whom it may concern.  
Mx Le Hogue, Williams, from London.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 22nd November, at 11 o'clock,**

ON account of whom it may concern.

Mx Le Hogue, Williams, from London.

5 in diamond.

1. 181-1 bale imperial brown, 45 lbs.  
2. 182-1 ditto superior golden yellow, 16 lbs.  
3. 183-1 ditto elephant brown, 55 lbs.  
4. 184-1 ditto ditto ditto, 53 lbs.  
5. 185-1 ditto double royal brown, 47 lbs.  
6. 186-1 ditto brown s. 30 x 65, 45 lbs.  
7. 201-1 ditto ditto, 51 x 66, 100 lbs.

All more or less damaged by sea water.

Private Auction Room.  
THURSDAY, 22 November.

To Stationers  
To Grocers  
To Country Storekeepers and others.

Brown Papers  
Printing Papers  
Writing Papers  
Book Binds  
Account Books  
Envelopes  
General Stationery, &c.

**CHATTO and HUGHES** have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on **THURSDAY, 22nd November, at 12 o'clock,**

36 packages of general stationery, comprising—  
Super fine cream and double duty, 33 lbs  
ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 16 ditto

Ditts blue laid royal ditty, 62 lbs.  
 Ditts ditto ditto super ditty, 52 lbs.  
 Ditts hand-made medium, 35 lbs.  
 Ditts ditto foolscap, 14 lbs.  
 Imperial cartridge  
 Elephant ditto  
 Ditts blue rose foolscap  
 Superfine large blue wove, 42s. post  
 Ditts cream laid note  
 Ditts cream wove copying  
 Green greys  
 Ditts brown  
 Assorted cream envelopes  
 Ditts ditto account bound  
 Ditts ditto memorandum  
 Double crown ten papers, 16, 32, 24, and 56 lbs.  
 Superfine blue laid foolscap, 14, 12, 16 lbs.  
 Ditts ditto wove, 14, 12, 16 lbs.  
 Ditts ditto cream laid ditto, 12, 14, 16 lbs.  
 Ditts ditto ditto post, 42s.  
 Ditts ditto, 52s.

Dittle dittle, Eve,  
 (use cardboard plates, attached signs  
 "Blond and Werwolf's blue-black writing field"  
 (Wolf and driving pencil)  
 Hard India red wax  
 Ink bags  
 6 blue inlaid, spring tops  
 Ebony rulers  
 Oiled, copying, and red ink.

**GENERAL FANCY STATIONERY.**

Colour books  
 Paper mache blotters  
 Pensils  
 Transparencie slides  
 Metallic memo.  
 Pocket books  
 Rulers  
 Water seals  
 Imperial bands  
 Pen holders, fancy and office  
 Dances music  
 Ring of service

Goods of Melody, &c., &c.  
 Terms of sale.  
 To shippers, Dealers, and others.  
 Pressed Out Hay.

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**THOMAS DAWSON** will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, on **FRIDAY**, the 2nd instant, at 12 o'clock,  
 Various quantities of pressed cotton hay, from Cambley, Cambley-hay, Livernall &c.

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For Cattle. For Cattle.

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**THOMAS DAWSON** is instructed by Geoffrey Eager, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Horsemarket, St. Marks, on **MONDAY** next, the 26th instant, half-past 12 o'clock, about  
 100 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.  
 These cattle, from the well-known stations of the Marston, Rushwell, &c., are of the best and best brand.

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For Cattle. For Cattle.

Presumptive of the Home Sale Yards.

In consequence of the Closing of the Home Sale on  
WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, **THOMAS  
DAWSON** is requested to Presumptive the sale of his  
A. Brown's Fat Cattle, advertised for that day, at 11  
THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at half-past 11 o'clock.

**THOMAS DAWSON** is instructed by Henry  
Moore, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Home-  
Sale Sale Yards, on THURSDAY, 22nd instant, at half-  
past 11 o'clock, a  
122 head of very superior fat cattle.  
These cattle, from the celebrated herds of A. Brown,  
Esq., of the Glasgow River, are reported to be a very  
superior lot.

In the presence Court of New South Wales.  
Sheriff's Office.  
Sydney, 17th November, 1860.  
J. B. FRASER, J. PRASER.

**ON WEDNESDAY**, the 21st instant, at noon, at the Plaintiff's Store, King-street West, unless the writ of HABEAS CORPUS issued herein be previously satisfied, the Sheriff will come to be sold by public auction. A quantity of houses, fire, plumbing materials, iron bars, saws, rollers, vats, bolts, and iron tools.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 19th November, 1880.  
THE MASTER OF STREETS AND OTHERS, PLAINTIFFS:—  
vs.  
DAVID WHEATLEY REARD, DEFENDANT.

**ON THURSDAY** next, the 22nd instant, at noon, at defendant's residence, Surry Hills, immediately within the residence of George Hill, the Sheriff will come to be sold a quantity of household furniture, pianoforte, unless the writ be previously satisfied.



**MERCANTILE AND MONEY MARKET.**

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	25,000
Wine	10,000
Liquors, cordons, or other waters	5,000
Whisky	15,000
Alcohol	10,000
Ally, porter, and beer (in bond)	10,000
Cigars	10,000
Tobacco and snuff	10,000
Tea	10,000
Coffee and chocolate	10,000
Sugar, sundries	10,000
Gold	10,000
Plutonium	10,000
Total	200,000

The Onabruich arrived to-day from Manila, with 25,000 bags of sugar.

Messrs. W. Dean and Co. report that they have disposed of the cargo of flour for Saucy Jack, from the West Coast, at £18 10s. per ton, and a portion of the cargo ex Eleora, from San Francisco, at £19. Wheat at 8s., and a portion of the wheat ex Mannelita, from Tona, at a shade above this rate. It is stated that, unless higher rates can be obtained, the balance of both cargoes will be stored.

Business during the past month has been unusually inactive, and there has been but little disposition evinced to enter into any transactions of a speculative character. The continued wet weather and the badness of the roads in the interior has also tended to prevent orders for the country from being executed, and hence there has been a stagnation in trade which otherwise would not have taken place. Although confidence in our commercial circles cannot be said to be completely restored, still the caution observed by the mercantile community in their transactions has had the beneficial effect of inducing a sounder trade; and if we cannot report any large amount of business as having been done, we think we may safely say that what has been done is to meet present requirements, and not for the purpose of speculation. The late news from England of a decrease in the shipments to these colonies is very satisfactory, as our markets are fully supplied, and should shipments for the future be more moderate and more in accordance with our wants, we may anticipate a greater amount of activity in our markets than at present be observed. The accounts from the gold-fields are generally of a satisfactory character, and the increase on the yield of gold is fully up to our anticipations, and as soon as the weather proves more favourable for mining operations we believe there will be a large increase in the amount forwarded by the weekly escorts. We subjoin the latest report of the state of our markets.

**Flour.**—The market is dull, but prices remain nominally the same as last month. Fine flour is quoted from £18 to £19 per ton, and at these rates sales have been made. The millers continue to quote fine flour at £20 per ton, and seconds at £18 per ton. American barrel flour is quoted at from 45s. to 46s. Wheat: some heavy shipments have lately come to hand, but prices have been fairly maintained. The present quotations for wheat are from 7s. to 8s. per bushel; Adelaide, 9s.

**Liquors.**—The transactions in this market have been very limited during the month, and prices have slightly declined. Brandy is dull of sale, and Martell's cannot be quoted higher than 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Some holders of direct shipments, however, are asking higher rates. The cause of the decline that has taken place is attributed to the quantity that has lately been shipped here from Melbourne for sale. Hennessy's is worth from 9s. 6d. to 10s. Other brands are quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Rum is also very dull of sale, and 30 O.P. is quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 3d.; 10 O.P. 3s. 3d.; but the quotations for low brandies are low, and the market is very quiet.

**Wines.**—The market is very quiet, and prices have slightly declined. Brandy is dull of sale, and Martell's cannot be quoted higher than 10s. 3d. to 10s. 6d. Some holders of direct shipments, however, are asking higher rates. The cause of the decline that has taken place is attributed to the quantity that has lately been shipped here from Melbourne for sale. Hennessy's is worth from 9s. 6d. to 10s. Other brands are quoted at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. Rum is also very dull of sale, and 30 O.P. is quoted at from 4s. to 4s. 3d.; 10 O.P. 3s. 3d.; but the quotations for low brandies are low, and the market is very quiet.

**Tea.**—The market is not so firm, and owing to recent heavy arrivals, prices have given way fully 30s. per chest. Congous are quoted at from £5 5s. to £5 8s. per chest; boxes, 20s. to 23s.; hysonskins are dull of sale, and nominally quoted at from £4 5s. to £6 12s. 6d. per chest; boxes, 13s. 6d. to 25s.

**Sugars.**—The market has not been so firm, and after the departure of the mail prices declined considerably; but during the last week a reaction took place; and at the last sale by auction of sugars, ex Wild Wave, an advance on former rates of £2 per ton was obtained. The decline, however, as compared with the rates ruling last month, is from £1 to £2 per ton. The following are the present quotations: Loaf £47 10s. to £48 10s. per ton, crushed loaf £51 to £52, Cossipore £52, Mauritius crystals £39 to £40, yellow £38 to £39, grey £36 to £38 10d., Java £31 to £36 15s., Manila refined MO £38 to £38 10s., Pampanga £30 to £31.

**Coffee.**—The market is not so firm, and owing to recent heavy arrivals, prices have given way fully 30s. per chest. Congous are quoted at from £5 5s. to £5 8s. per chest; boxes, 20s. to 23s.; hysonskins are dull of sale, and nominally quoted at from £4 5s. to £6 12s. 6d. per chest; boxes, 13s. 6d. to 25s.

**Colonial Produce.**—Wool. The first sale by auction of this season's clip was held last Thursday, and the quantity offered was sufficient to test the state of the market. The prices obtained for the lots sold, amounting to about 250 bales, show a decline of about 1d. per lb. on last year's rates for first-class clips, and a decline of fully 2d. per lb. on middling and low class wools. Some large transactions have also taken place privately, and the prices realised show a fall equal to that which took place at auction. The present quotations are as follow: Superior clips, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; fair and good, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 9d.; low and middling, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; greasy, 9d. to 1s. 3d.; locks, pieces, &c., 7d. to 12d.

**Sheepskins.**—The market is not so firm, and after the departure of the mail prices declined considerably; but during the last week a reaction took place; and at the last sale by auction of sugars, ex Wild Wave, an advance on former rates of £2 per ton was obtained. The decline, however, as compared with the rates ruling last month, is from £1 to £2 per ton. The following are the present quotations: Loaf £47 10s. to £48 10s. per ton, crushed loaf £51 to £52, Cossipore £52, Mauritius crystals £39 to £40, yellow £38 to £39, grey £36 to £38 10d., Java £31 to £36 15s., Manila refined MO £38 to £38 10s., Pampanga £30 to £31.

**Tallow.**—The market is not so firm, and after the departure of the mail prices declined considerably; but during the last week a reaction took place; and at the last sale by auction of sugars, ex Wild Wave, an advance on former rates of £2 per ton was obtained. The decline, however, as compared with the rates ruling last month, is from £1 to £2 per ton. The following are the present quotations: Loaf £47 10s. to £48 10s. per ton, crushed loaf £51 to £52, Cossipore £52, Mauritius crystals £39 to £40, yellow £38 to £39, grey £36 to £38 10d., Java £31 to £36 15s., Manila refined MO £38 to £38 10s., Pampanga £30 to £31.

The quantity offered lately has been small, but the town trade has shown an indisposition to supply themselves, except at reduced rates. The following are the latest quotations: Beef, £36 to £40 per ton; mutton, £42 to £47 per ton; station, £36 to £41 per ton.

Hides are firmer, and prices for shipping parcels have advanced about 1s. 6d. each. Heavy hides have been in request for tanning purposes, and some first-class lots have been quoted as high as 14s. 6d. each. The present prices rule from 3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d. each. Hides have brought 18s. to 23s. 9d. per hundred; and shankbones £5 10s. to £7 2s. 6d. per ton; hocks, £2 11s. per ton.

Provisions.—There has not been much doing, but good parcels of bacon, ham, and cheese, are in moderate demand at the following rates:—Cheese, English, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb. Bacon, 10d. to 10s. 10d. per lb. Hams, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1j. per lb. Pork is worth from £4 to £5 per barrel; and beef, £4 to £4 1s. 6d. per ton; hocks, £2 11s. per ton.

Butter is still dull of sale, and Cork Rose butter cannot be quoted higher than 6d. to 8d. per lb.

Children's Stories.—There has been a fair demand for some articles, and pickles and oils in particular have commanded higher rates. Other articles are nominally the same as last month.

Candles are without any material alteration. Belmonts and Nevias are worth about 1s. 3d. per lb.

Rich Fruits are a little more in demand, and parcels of currants have been quoted at higher rates. Raisins are quoted at 3d. to 6d. per lb. Currants, 4d. to 5d. per lb. Figs, 7d. to 8d. per lb. Almonds, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; soft shell, 8d. to 9d.

Soap.—Liverpool soap is not so firm, and has fallen about £1 per ton on last month's prices. Liverpool double crown is quoted at from £31 to £32 per ton; feather brand, £25 to £26 per ton.

Salt.—In consequence of some heavy shipments which have lately arrived, prices have given way nearly 10s. per ton. Liverpool is worth about £4 10s. per ton; fine salt, £4 15s. to £5 per ton; rock, £3 to £5 5s. per ton.

Metals.—Our stocks are still very heavy, and business generally in most articles has been dull. Prices are nominally the same as last month.

We have been informed by M. Marcel Massie, of this city, that a case of silks and ribbons consigned to him from Paris via London, per Solway, was opened—he supposes in London—silks extracted to the value of 3125 francs, about £130.

Tobacco.—We have nothing new to report in the tobacco market, importations coming in freely, but no change in prices. Any other brands of negrohead is worth from 1s. 10d. to 2s. in bond; cavendish, according to quality, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. Several new brands of negrohead have recently come into the market, which are said to be equal, if not superior, to any of the old ones.

Cigars.—All the last shipment of Havannah cigars have been absorbed, prices ranging from 55s. to 45s. per 1000, in bond. The next arrival from Manila, the S. H. Talbot, considerably overdue.

**THE PROPAGATION OF THE SALMON.**

After weeks since Mr. A. Black arrived in Sydney, for the purpose of submitting to the Government a scheme for filling the rivers of this colony with salmon. It will be remembered that Mr. Black started several months since from Liverpool with a quantity of salmon ova, which perished on the sixteenth day of the voyage, owing chiefly to the want of the proper apparatus for their preservation. Subsequently Mr. Black visited Tasmania, and endeavored to enter into some arrangement with the Government of that colony for conducting the enterprise under more favourable auspices; but the negotiations fell through in consequence of his refusal to act under the control of the Australian Association in London.

Mr. Black has had interviews with Sir W. Denison, and the Colonial Secretary, both of whom expressed themselves favourable to his enterprise, and that the plan he would adopt in carrying this out, and giving an estimate of the proximate cost of the experiment and of its probable results. There would be little or no expense in obtaining the ova, but for their preservation on the voyage a complicated apparatus would be necessary. Previous to their departure in the colony breeding ponds would have to be constructed, opening upon one of the rivers, through which two years after their admission they would pass to deposit their ova. The Snowy River, which is for the greater portion of its length in this colony, empties itself on the coast of Victoria. The salmon would be caught at the mouth of the river, and conveyed to Sydney by steamer, by land, by horse, and other capital, where ice-houses would have to be built for receiving the fish. It is proposed that about 30,000 ova should be brought out, and the calculation is, that in the sixth year the produce of the fishery would be worth £200,000, and that in the seventh year there would be a yield of £70,000, the yearly produce increasing in a proportionate ratio. The Snowy River is considered the most suitable for the propagation of the salmon, both on account of its being about the coldest of the Australian rivers, and also that running through a thinly-peopled country, no expense would be necessary in taking measures for the prevention of poaching.

The Rev. J. M. L. O'Brien and Brothers of this colony are at the end of the spawning season, in January or February; they would then reach here at the beginning of winter. It is now too late to attempt any thing in the approaching season, but should Mr. Black succeed in inducing the Legislature to sanction his scheme, he will make his arrangements so as to start from England at the commencement of 1861. We understand that it is not Mr. Black's intention to proceed to move from his late residence, No. 3, Victoria-street, George-street South, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road and George-street South.

**GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.**

The Officers and Brethren of the various lodges are requested to attend the Funeral of our late Brother, JOHN LYNCH, of the Traveller's Home Lodge. Brethren to meet at the Hall, Pitt-street South, at half-past 2 o'clock THIS DAY, the 21st instant. By order of the D.M. GEORGE BROWN, D.S.

**THE FRIENDS OF THE LATE JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH** are invited to attend his Funeral, which will take place on Wednesday, the 21st instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Hall, Pitt-street South, at half-past 2 o'clock precisely. THOMAS DIXON, undertaker, South Head Road and George-street South.

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